

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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IV Corps Headquarters

1. On 12 December 1952 the headquarters of the IV Corps was at YD-297289, near Nop'o-ri (N 39-04, E 125-39) (YD-2927). The corps commander was Lieutenant General PAK Chong-tok (2613/2973/1795).¹

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4 Division Headquarters, IV Corps

2. On 12 December 1952 the 4 Division headquarters, IV Corps, with a strength of 60 officers and approximately 150 men, was in 20 caves at YD-149172, in Tongjinmyon (N 38-59, E 125-29) (YD-1517).² The mission of the 4 Division was coastal defense. The headquarters received supplies every 5 days from the P'yongyang area by truck. The daily ration was 400 grams of polished rice, 500 grams of grain, and vegetables. The headquarters had one surgeon and five medical aides. Communications were maintained with three radio sets. The headquarters had 2 x 82-mm. trench mortars, 6 heavy machine guns, 8 light machine guns, and several types of small arms.

21 Brigade, IV Corps

3. On 12 December 1952 the 21 Brigade headquarters, IV Corps, was in approximately 10 trenches at the foot of a mountain at YD-049946, near Sogu-dong (N 39-41, E 125-23) (YD-0495). The strength of the brigade was estimated to be approximately 5,000 men. The brigade was charged with defense of the west coast from

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YD-046692, near Ch'ongp'ung-ni (N 39-28, E 125-23) (YD-0571), to BT-700010, near Kumgong-ni (N 37-56, E 126-23) (BT-7001).³ The 1 Battalion was at YC-076903, near Masa-ri (N 38-45, E 125-23) (YC-0791). The 2 Battalion headquarters was in a private house at YC-033915, near Wolgong-ni (N 38-45, E 125-20) (YC-0391). The location of the 3 Battalion was not known. The 4 Battalion headquarters was at XC-881957, near Kumsa-ri (N 38-48, E 125-10) (XC-8896). The 5 Battalion was at XC-915996, near Noha-ri (N 38-49, E 125-12) (XC-9198). The 6 Battalion was at XD-975262, near Hach'ong-ni (N 39-04, E 125-17) (XD-9826).⁴

23 Brigade, IV Corps

4. In late November 1952 the 23 Brigade, IV Corps, was charged with defending the Kuwol-san (N 38-30, E 125-16) (XC-9863) area from attacks of guerrillas and quelling riots in the area.⁵ The headquarters of the 23 Brigade was in a Korean style, tile-roofed, village house at YC-772274, in Taegyong-dong (N 38-11, E 125-01) (XC-7728). Ten other houses in the village were being used as barracks. These houses had not been camouflaged. One battalion was stationed in the vicinity of the headquarters. Including this battalion, 250 members of the brigade were stationed in Taegyong-dong. Equipment of the headquarters and its attached battalion included seven mortars, three flat trajectory guns, five heavy machine guns, seven light machine guns, three Soviet-made trucks, and two jeeps. The 1 Battalion of 300 men was stationed in 13 dugouts at XC-789298, near Pusan-dong (N 38-12, E 125-02) (XC-7830). The dugouts had floor heating systems. Arms of the 1 Battalion included two mortars, three heavy machine guns, seven light machine guns, and PPSH's. The 2 Battalion of 250 men was stationed in 15 private houses at XC-906272, near Hagan-dong (N 38-11, E 125-11) (XC-9128). Arms of the 2 Battalion included one mortar, one flat trajectory gun, three heavy machine guns, five light machine guns, PPSH's, and Soviet rifles. The 3 Battalion of approximately 300 men was in private houses at YC-116213, near Misu-dong (N 38-07, E 125-25) (YC-1221). The 3 Battalion was armed with one mortar, two heavy machine guns, and five light machine guns.⁶ Ammunition and food were brought to the 23 Brigade from the Changyon (N 38-15, E 125-06) (XC-8435) area once a week by truck at night. All members of the brigade had been issued winter clothing. The daily food ration was five hops⁷ of grain. Some soldiers went to civilian houses to request food.

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21 Farmers Regiment, Rear Service Department

5. On 23 November 1952 the headquarters of the 21 Farmers Regiment of the Rear Service Department was in dugouts around YC-064009, near Tanghyon-san (N 37-56, E 125-21) (YC-0601).⁸ The 1 Battalion was in 10 civilian houses around YC-234000, near Misan-ni (N 37-56, E 125-33) (YC-2401); the 2 Battalion was in the Tongnam-myon (N 37-54, E 125-20) (YB-0597) area; the 3 Battalion was in the Ch'wiya-ri (N 38-03, E 125-34) (YC-2514) area; and the 4 Battalion was in the Yongch'on-myon (N 37-56, E 124-59) (XC-7400) area. The 21 Farmers Regiment was organized in early February 1952 with 10,000 men who were either above age 30 or recuperated wounded soldiers. The regiment included 2,500 men from the I Corps, with 1,000 of these men from the 17 Division, I Corps;⁹ 1,500 men from the IV Corps; 2,000 men from the VI Corps; and 2,000 recuperated soldiers. The mission of the regiment was farming and the preservation of public peace in the rear areas where its units were stationed.

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- Comments 25X1
1. [redacted] in mid-October 1952 the IV Corps was in 40 dugouts at approximately the same location and that the commander of the IV Corps was PAK Chong-tok. However, [redacted] on 30 September 1952 Major General KIM Ch'ol-u was the commander of the IV Corps. [redacted] 25X1
 2. [redacted] the 4 Division headquarters was at Yongjong-ni (N 38-58, E 125-31) (YD-1816). [redacted] the 4 Division continued to be confirmed in the area southwest of P'yongyang in the vicinity of Yongjong-ni. 25X1
 3. [redacted] in mid-August 1952, the 21 Brigade was also identified as the 225 Unit and the 3 Battalion as the 278 Unit. [redacted] in early November 1952 the headquarters of the 21 Brigade was at YC-560197, near Samjong-ni (N 38-05, E 125-55) (YC-5619). [redacted] the 21 Brigade headquarters was in the vicinity of Haeju (N 38-02, E 125-42) (YC-3713) and that the 21 Brigade was responsible for the defense of the area between Ongjin (N 37-56, E 125-22) (YC-0801) and the Yesong River at BS-7299. [redacted] on 17 December 1952 the 21 Brigade headquarters was at YC-477168, near Honggyo-dong (N 38-58, E 125-51) (YD-4717), and in houses in Honggyo-dong. 25X1
 4. [redacted] the 21 Brigade in mid-August 1952 included the 1, 2, and 3 Battalions and the 1 and 2 Artillery Battalions. [redacted] the 21 Brigade had four infantry battalions, one tank battalion, two artillery battalions, and one engineer battalion. 25X1
 5. [redacted] the 23 Brigade with its headquarters at Songhwa (N 38-22, E 125-08) (XC-8648) was responsible for defense of the area from the Taedong River south to the vicinity of Ongjin (N 37-56, E 125-22) (YC-0801). 25X1
 6. [redacted] the 23 Brigade had the following battalions: four infantry battalions, one 120-mm. mortar battalion, 1 x 82-mm. mortar battalion, 1 x 76-mm. artillery battalion, 1 x 45-mm. anti-tank battalion, one signal battalion, and one engineer battalion. 25X1
 7. One hop equals 0.3 pint or 0.18 litre.
 8. [redacted] 25X1
 9. [redacted] the 17 Division, I Corps, which had been in the P'yongyang area, was dissolved in January 1952 because of heavy casualties from aid raids. 25X1

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2 Military Leadership Department

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1. On 16 December 1952, the 2 Military Leadership Department headquarters was in a trench on a hill at YC-047936, near Osan-ni (N 38-46, E 125-21) (YC-0493). The department was organized in May 1952 and had the following responsibilities in the west coast area: 1) obtaining general information; 2) investigating military aid to North Korea; 3) providing leadership in solving strategic problems of Chinese Communist army and North Korean army operations; 4) giving education and training in political, economic, and cultural fields related to the military; and 5) conducting Chinese Communist army-North Korean army negotiations and increasing mutual understanding between the two armies. The 2 Military Leadership Department was directed by approximately 70 Soviets. The headquarters had 1 general officer, 5 field officers, 11 company officers, and many non-commissioned officers and privates. Members of the department wore civilian clothes or Chinese Communist army uniforms without insignia. The headquarters was guarded by the 9 Company, 2 Battalion, North Korean 515 Army Unit. The department was referred to by people in the area as an economic advisory group.
2. The Chinese Communist army and North Korean army Military Leadership Departments, subordinate to the 2 Military Leadership Department, were in five trenches at YC-405163, near Changdae-san (N 38-04, E 125-44) (YC-4016). Forty Soviets were assigned to the Chinese Communist army Military Leadership Department and 30 Soviets were assigned to the North Korean army Military Leadership Department. One North Korean army platoon equipped with five jeeps and five radios guarded the area.

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3. Military Leadership Offices, subordinate to the Chinese Communist Leadership Department, were in Haeju (N 38-02, E 125-42) (YC-3713), Kyomip'o (N 38-44, E 125-38) (YC-2990), Chinnamp'o (N 38-44, E 125-24) (YC-0989), and Yonan (N 37-54, E 126-10) (BS-5198). Each of these offices had approximately 30 staff members.
4. Military Leadership Offices, subordinate to the North Korean army Military Leadership Department, were in Tonghaeju (N 38-02, E 125-44) (YC-4013), Sinch'on (N 38-21, E 125-29) (YC-1747), Yonan (N 37-54, E 126-10) (BS-5198), P'ungch'on (N 38-27, E 125-01) (XC-7657), and Ongjin (N 37-56, E 125-22) (YC-0801). Each of these offices had approximately 50 staff members. There was also a North Korean army Military Leadership Department attached to the North Korean 515 Army Unit in P'yongyang under the command of 25 Soviets. It had one Military Leadership Office and one security regiment in P'yongyang.

Soviet-Chinese Communist-North Korean Border Guard Detachment

5. In December 1952 a detachment of border guards composed of Soviet, Chinese Communist, and North Korean soldiers was stationed on the North Korean side of the Tumen River and at guard posts along the following roads: 1) between Kyongwon (N 42-49, E 130-09) (FC-9441) and Hun-ch'un (N 42-52, E 130-22) (FC-1046), Manchuria; 2) north of Aoji-dong (N 42-31, E 130-24) (FC-1508); 3) between Aoji-dong and Hayop'yong-dong (N 42-32, E 130-27) (FC-1910); 4) between Aoji-dong and Unggi (N 42-21, E 130-24) (FB-1589). Each guard post was manned by three Soviets, three Chinese Communists, and three North Koreans.
6. When the Tumen River froze at the end of November 1952, the guard force between the mouth of the river and FC-0050, near Hunyung (N 42-54, E 130-14) (FC-0150), was increased to regimental size to prevent the escape southward of conscripted laborers employed in the area between Hun-ch'un and Hill 430, at FC-2813 in Manchuria across the river from Wonjong-dong (N 42-33, E 130-30) (FC-2311).
7. In December 1952 there was an underwater bridge crossing the Tumen River at FC-0137 in the Yudado area (N 42-48, E 130-14) (FC-0139).

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